

THE BISMARCK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

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BY M. H. JEWELL.

THE NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

The bill passed by congress giving Dakota two new judicial districts, one in South and one in North Dakota, is of vast importance to Bismarck, and the full text of the bill is published here-with for the first time. As will be observed, section eight provides that two terms of court shall be held annually at the city of Bismarck, said court to have the same jurisdiction as any other district in the territory, which means United States jurisdiction. Heretofore Bismarck has been deprived of these sessions, and Fargo has reaped thousands of dollars annually which rightfully belonged to Bismarck, the majority of cases in the United States courts having come from the Missouri slope and western Dakota, where Indian reservations and military posts abound. The sessions of court bring hundreds of witnesses and interested parties to the city and resident lawyers will readily recognize the benefits to accrue from this bill. The following is the text of the bill as it finally passed.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, that hereafter the supreme court of the territory of Dakota shall consist of a chief justice and five associate justices, any five of whom shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the president to appoint two additional associate justices of said supreme court, in manner now provided by law, who shall hold their offices for the term of four years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified.

Sec. 3. That the said territory shall be divided into six judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each district by one of the justices of the supreme court at such time and place as may be prescribed by law. Each judge, after assignment, shall reside in the district to which he is assigned.

Sec. 4. That until changed the legislative assembly of said territory, the Fifth district of said territory shall consist of the said counties, namely: Bismarck, Kingsbury, Badde, Deuel, Hamlin, Grant, Codington, Clark, Doy, pink, Brown, Hand, Hyde, Hughes, Sully, Edmunds, Faulk, McPherson, Potter, Campbell, Roberts and Walworth, and the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indian reservation. And the Second district shall consist of the remainder of the territory which now constitutes said second district and fourth districts, respectively, as defined by the statutes of said territory.

Sec. 5. That until changed by the legislature of said territory, the Sixth district shall consist of the following counties, namely: Bowman, Villard, Billings, Dunn, McKenzie, Allred, Buford, Flanner, Wallace, Mountaine, Williams, Stark, Hettinger, Morton, Mercer, McLean, Stevens, Renville, Wynn, Bottineau, McHenry, Sheridan, Burleigh, Emmons, McIntosh, Logan, Kidder, Wells, DeSmet, Rolette, Towner, Benson, Foster, Statman, LaMoure, Dickey, Griggs, Steele and Barnes.

Sec. 6. That temporarily and until otherwise ordered by law, the additional associate justices to be appointed under this act, are hereby assigned to said fifth and sixth districts, and the time and place as now fixed by the statutes of said territory for holding court therein shall remain until changed by law.

Sec. 7. That the district court for said fifth judicial district shall have no jurisdiction to try, hear or determine any matter or cause wherein the United States is a party, and no United States grand or petit jury shall be summoned in said court, but said fifth district is hereby attached to and made a part of the second judicial district for the purpose of hearing and determining all matters and causes arising within said fifth district, which the United States is a party.

Sec. 8. That the district court for said Sixth political district shall have and possess jurisdiction to try, hear and determine all matters and causes that the court of any district in said territory may possess, and for such purposes two terms of said court shall be held annually in the city of Bismarck, in the county of Burleigh; and a grand and petit jury shall be summoned therein in the manner now required by law in the United States courts in said territory.

Sections 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 relate to Washington territory only.

Sec. 14. That an offense committed before the passage of this act shall be prosecuted, tried and determined in the same manner and with the same effect (except as to the number of judges) as if this act had not been passed.

Nor only is Bismarck pleased with the passage of the above bill, but recognizes and appreciates the successful efforts of Delegate Raymond in securing a Bismarck man, Mr. W. H. Francis, for the judgeship.

The democrats have done what the republicans devoutly wished they would do—nominated for the presidency Grover Cleveland, of New York. A man whose qualifications for the presidency are not known; a man whose worth is recognized only by friends of monopolies; a man without a record for ability extending beyond the governorship of New York and the office of sheriff and mayor of Buffalo; a man whose career as governor has made himself obnoxious to workingmen and the rank and file of labor voters. He vetoed the bill decreasing the hours of a day's labor and the bill reducing the fares of the street railways over which the thousands of laboring men are obliged to ride. His nomination is particularly objectionable to John Kelly and Tammany, and Mr. Kelly will now see to it that his prediction of a few days ago is fulfilled, viz: that in case of Cleveland's nomination, New York will give Blaine forty to eighty thousand majority. The nomination of Cleveland means the election of Blaine, with less effort than if almost any other candidate had been chosen. Cleveland

was elected governor of New York by an overwhelming majority simply because of lack of enthusiasm for the republican candidate Mr. Folger. This is proven by the fact that Hancock received more votes than Cleveland, and yet was unsuccessful. The business men among the democrats in New York are in favor of Cleveland, but the masses are not. To be successful, a presidential candidate must have the support of the masses. Socially Mr. Cleveland is said to be a very clever fellow. He is a bachelor of 47 and rather good looking. He is a native of New Jersey and comes from a ministerial family, his father and a number of his relatives being Protestant clergymen. Grover received an academic education after which he went to New York city as a clerk in some charitable institution. He soon became infected with the western fever, and on his route to his intended destination he stopped in Buffalo, New York, to visit a wealthy uncle residing in that city, who persuaded his nephew to remain and take a position in his store. Young Cleveland, however, aspired to become a lawyer, and his relative encouraged him in this ambition by securing him a clerkship with a prominent law firm in Buffalo. Mr. Cleveland was admitted to the bar in 1859, and soon thereafter was appointed assistant district attorney for the county of Erie. In 1870 he was elected sheriff of the county and in 1881 mayor of the city. In 1882 he was elected governor of New York, his overwhelming majority being caused by the indifference of republicans and the failure of many of them to vote, owing to dissatisfaction with their own candidate.

THE crop report of the agricultural department relative to various grains shows as follows: Corn—Increase of about 2 percent. The total area will be between 69,000,000 and 70,000,000 acres. A few states report a decrease. There is a good degree of uniformity in the increase in the southern and central districts. It is 2 per cent in Iowa, 20 in Nebraska, and 30 in Dakota. There is also an increase on the Pacific coast. The condition of spring wheat is up to the normal standard of 100, the same as in July of last year. Wisconsin and Minnesota stand 101 and Dakota 102. Winter wheat sustains the promises of previous reports. The average condition is 94, or one point higher than in June, and the same as in May. The report of winter wheat covers an area of about 27,000,000 acres, and unless the threshing records should prove disappointing or injury, the result will exceed 350,000,000 bushels. The condition of barley is good; 98 against 97 last July. Oats—Average 98; average of rye, 97. The excessive production and low price of potatoes in 1883 caused a reduction of 3 per cent in area. The condition is good. A large increase, amounting to 10 per cent, has been made in the area of tobacco.

It is said that George William Curtis will support Cleveland and the democratic party. At the Chicago republican convention he spoke as follows: "We are confronted with the democratic party, very hungry, and, as you may well believe, very thirsty; a party without a single definite principle, a party without any distinct national policy which it dares to present to the country; a party which fell from power as a conspiracy against human rights, and now attempts to sneak back to power as a conspiracy for plunder and spoils." Under the circumstances the flop will be accompanied by acute pains and will be watched with interest by friends solicitous for his welfare.

By a unanimous vote of all the states Thos. A. Hendricks has been nominated for the vice presidency by the democrats. Mr. Hendricks was born on a farm near Zanesville, Ohio, in September, 1819, and his life has been a busy one. In 1876 he was the nominee for the vice presidency and carried his own state, Indiana, by over 5,000 majority. Mr. Hendricks certainly adds strength to the democratic ticket as he is an able and honest man.

GRAND FORKS COUNTY is the first to act in relation to the New Orleans exposition scheme. Her county board has guaranteed \$1,000 to Commissioner McKenzie, and appointed two commissioners to collect samples of grain, etc., in the county. Doubtless other counties will be heard from soon. The importance of the affair certainly requires immediate attention. Dakota should show the world what her soil is capable of producing.

COL. VILAS, of Wisconsin, chairman of the democratic convention, is said to have sustained his reputation in that capacity most admirably. He is one of the ablest men of the west, and is justly entitled to the distinction of being the champion democratic orator of the country. Wisconsin is also honored with another great and good democrat, General Bragg.

FLANDREAU ENTERPRISE: It is pleasant to see how well pleased both the Bismarck and Yankton factions are at the appointment of Col. Pierce as governor. It is to be hoped that both factions will continue in their present pleased frame of mind.

AS WILL be seen by the proceedings of the appointing board, published in another column, Mr. C. H. Bradford, of the

firm of Edwards & Bradford, was elected commissioner to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. E. H. Bly. Mr. Bradford is a solid business man and will be a careful guardian of the people's interests.

THE demagogism of Ben Butler did not work at the democratic convention. His strength, if he had any, did not materialize, and his platform was unanimously sat down upon. In speaking of Butler's popularity with the laboring men the Cleveland Leader, of recent date, says: "That Ben Butler is an able man, a great lawyer, and a shrewd, far-seeing politician no one will doubt, but the pretense that he is, in any sense, a friend of the workingman, is a piece of colossal sarcasm. He is now over sixty years of age, and during his whole life he has labored perseveringly, intelligently and industriously for one man; and that man is Ben Butler. He has been a democrat, a republican, a Greenbacker, a labor reformer, and now he is again a democrat. Should the convention reject him this week he will probably be an independent, and see how many votes he can poll as a third candidate. He has been accumulating riches all his lifetime, and while no one knows how wealthy he is, it is certain that he is worth millions. He is himself everything which his most noisy supporters denounce. He is the owner of all sorts of bonds, the attorney for all kinds of corporations, providing they can pay him a good fee, and the aspirant for every position of high honor. His fertile intellects and great wealth afford him unbounded resources and his easy conscience enables him to slip in and out of different political organizations as gracefully as an eel glides through the water. To him all means of advancement are equally good. He courts the southern bulldozer and the northern workingman. He gives his counsel and advice to the "grasping monopolist," and passes as the irreconcilable enemy of all monopoly. He asks the nation to accept him as its chief magistrate, as the executor of the law, and he appears as the fomer of discontent and the champion of communism. He will be anything to win. He regards the political arena as a sort of battlefield where all means are good provided they point in the direction of victory. He loves the excitement of politics and cares not which party he affiliates with if it promises any prospect of success.

THE Portland Oregonian says: The first campaign document will be the Blaine letter of acceptance. A gentleman who has been in Maine, and has talked with Mr. Blaine over a rough draft of it, says it will be one of the most interesting state papers in the history of American politics. It will outline the policy of Mr. Blaine's administration, and it will set forth in a clear and masterly way his views as to commercial and foreign policy, and will command the candidate to the business interests, to all who have the good of the country at heart, and to every man who is proud of the American name. "No one," said the gentleman, "after reading the letter of acceptance, will feel that Mr. Blaine need be given the advice of the British foreign office to one of its principal ministers—put a little more starch in your shirt collar." It will be a letter which will be in the fullest and broadest sense American.

A DINNER was given in London recently by Mr. Grey, M. P., to Henry Villard, at which a number of the English visitors to the Pacific slope at the opening of the Northern Pacific railroad were present. Lord Carrington made a speech highly complimentary to Mr. Villard, and presented him, on behalf of his British guests, with a beautiful silver cup shaped like an urn and handsomely wrought with a suitable inscription. Mr. Villard responded modestly and happily. He expects to return home about the first of August.

GOV. CLEVELAND is what the ladies call "a good looking man." He has a vigorous, robust constitution and is slightly bald. He is one of a family of nine children, all of whom except two, born at sea, are living.

ANOTHER letter from Eli Perkins appears in today's issue. It shows the superior condition of the American laborer as compared with his English fellow, and also contains much other spicy and interesting matter.

IN THE Ward murder trial at Grand Forks, Dick Tarpin turned states' evidence, and his evidence will probably convict Lair and seriously implicate other parties.

It is said that Ben Butler's minority report received a decided minority vote, Ben. and a delegate in the corner of the hall under the restaurant sign voting for it.

THE ticket intended was Cleveland and Reform, but Reform was dropped towards the last, and Hendricks nominated.

DAKOTA'S two votes, as in the republican convention, were first, last and all the time on the winning side.

AN EASTERN exchange says Julius Caesar Burrows has a Methodist camp meeting voice.

ELI PERKINS ABROAD.

Special Correspondence of the Bismarck Tribune

WARRICK CASTLE, ENGLAND; JUNE 21.—One of the grandest churches in England is St. Mary's at Warwick. It ranks with Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's. Like all the great churches, Oxford colleges, and castles in England, it used to belong to the Catholics. In fact, every institution in England was Catholic up to the time Henry VIII quarreled with Pope Leo X, in the fifteenth century. Previous to Henry's quarrel with the Pope, because he would not annul his marriage with Catherine of Aragon and permit him to marry Anne Boleyn, this wicked King was called the Antichrist of the church. Pope Leo sent him word from Rome in 1514, labelled "To the Defender of the Faith" and the sword is on exhibition at Oxford. But all at once King Henry got mad (all on account of a woman), and whirled every Catholic church in England round to Protestantism. It is safe to say that, if Henry VIII hadn't fallen in love with Anne Boleyn, England would have been Catholic as Spain today, and Warwick Cathedral and Westminster Abbey would have been presided over by Catholic Cardinals. Even now all the old Catholic stars, pictures, crosses, and inscriptions are left in the churches.

When the curate was showing us the splendor of Beauchamp chapel, and the beautiful arched stone ceiling of St. Mary's, I asked him if Catholics ever came into the church.

"Yes," he said, "they sometimes come in. The other day an Irishman came in and crossed himself before the altar, and knelt and said his Catholic prayer."

"What did you say to him?" I asked.

"Why, I went up to him and told him this wasn't a Catholic church."

"And he? What did he say?"

"He said 'Begorry,' it was built by the Catholics, sure; it's the old Catholic altar, and we'd all be worshipping here now if you bloody Englishmen hadn't stolen it! But the time will come when, by the Holy Virgin, we'll have it back again—do you mind that, now?"

When I look at all these Catholic relics and see the thousands of carved cathedrals, built and owned and worshipped in by these Catholics, I can't help but feel, Protestant though I am, that this poor Irishman spoke some truth.

Since the time of Henry VIII deposed Cardinal Wolsey, 183 religious sects have been established in England. The Romanists still swear by the Pope, the Puritans by John Knox, the Protestants by Luther and Calvin, the Methodists by John Wesley, the Salvationists by General Booth, and the Baptists by Sparrow.

Out of a population of 81,000,000 souls in England and her colonies, 18,000,000 belong to the Church of England, 14,500,000 are Methodists, 13,500,000 are Catholics, 10,000,000 are Presbyterians, 8,000,000 are Baptists, 6,000,000 Congregationalists, 1,000,000 Unitarians, and 10,000,000 are non-professionals. New sects are springing up every day. A Theistic church has just been founded in London, and \$30,000 has been subscribed for a new church.

The absorbing passion of Protestantism in England, is hatred of Popery and the Catholic church. Twenty years ago a Catholic priest would have been mobbed in London. Catholic priests and nuns are not to be seen in England now. I have not seen either yet on English soil—England will never forget the Inquisition. The cruelties of Bloody Mary; the burning of Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer at Oxford in 1541; and the bloody thumb-screws, sheekles, guillotine blocks and scavenger's daughters in the Tower, will always make the English hate Popery.

TRUTH FROM AN ENGLISH LABORER.

The ordinary English laborer is happy, ignorant and contented. He is as generous and whole souled as he is stupid. He has no aim in life but present existence. He knows nothing of theology. He is always healthy, because he never has money enough to overindulge. While his master is eating plover, drinking old port, and suffering with the gout, the broad-shouldered red faced laborer eats his bread and cheese, the perfect picture of health. He knows nothing of the world. He has never been ten miles from where he was born. America to him is as totally unknown as the lost Atlantis are to us.

The other day, while riding beyond Hatherton, in North Devon county, western England, I saw one of these West of England farm laborers in the field ploughing. I sent my wife on to town and crawled through the hedge and spent an hour with him. I wanted information, not from books, but from its very source, the man himself. He did not show much curiosity when he saw me coming over the ploughed ground.

"Good morning!" I said.

"Morning t' you, sir," pulling his horse to a stop.

"What are you doing here?" I asked.

"Lor' sur! I be plowin'."

"What are you going to raise here?"

"Keed's zacy z, Maester ant tale I what he be plantin' here."

"I expect you are summer fallowing the ground for fall wheat," I said. "I aco a farmer myself."

"Lor', be ye that there? We'd y' come from?" I asked, for the first time showing surprise.

"I come from New York," I said.

"Lor', we'd be that there?"

"Why over in America."

"That be Murkey. You be trav'ler, be ye, you'd a come from Murkey paarts? Accuse me, zir," he said, takin' off his hat, "ave 'er tell on yang Jan Dobse. He be out in Murkey tu."

"What part of America?" I asked.

"Ahd' know. I year tell as he ware in the states. He'd a leave ye'er ye're acome next Jaenuary."

"I don't think I've seen John Dobse," I said, and, continuing, I asked him if he had been in London.

"London, Lor' no. I beano trav'ler. I does stop 'ome—bide my woork."

"How much wages do you get a year?" I asked.

"Ide aget vourteen shillin' a week. I be gen'r'al day laberer. 'Arrestin' time I do get zarpunes er 'on' after zanzet, and master gies us all ze zider du der want."

"How much do you lay up a year?"

"And ho, Us Doan't have naught."

"Well, who'll take care of you then in your old age?" I asked.

"And no. S'pose I gets odd jobs round farm."

"How many children have you?"

"Lor' I a'got vive—tree byes an' tu girls."

"What do you girls do?"

"They both be out at service."

NEWS COMMENTS.

THE citizens of Fargo are raising \$500 to pay for the uniforms of the new military company of that city.

AT A FLEA THEATRE.

The Performance of Trained Fleas
Behind the Footlights,

Which Goes to Show that "The Domestic Flea Is a Creature of Considerable Intelligence."

(Dantzig Letter in Pall Mall Gazette)

There was a fair going on outside the gates of this most picturesque old city. wandering among the booths, our curiosity was excited by one which bore the following inscription: "Farser Floh-Theatre." Tempted by a man who told us the performance was "just about to begin," we accepted the tickets, he almost thrust into our hands, and crossed the threshold of the tent. There was certainly no reason for delay, as we found somewhat to our embarrassment, that we constituted the whole of the audience. But, as the famous flea theatre was about the size of an ordinary tambourine (which instrument it greatly resembled), we should scarcely have had so good a view of the performance if the spectators had been more numerous. Taking our seats as directed about a small round table, we looked with interest at certain cardboard boxes which stood beside the theatre. One of these was open, and showed a number of tiny vehicles, carriages, bicycles, engines, Roman chariots, all as minute as possible. The other boxes, with lids, contained the actors themselves.

The enterprising manageress, a stout lady in a cotton dressing-gown, placed herself opposite at the table, and prefaced the entertainment with a short but interesting address. "The ordinary domestic flea," she began, "is a creature of considerable intelligence, and capable of a high degree of intellectual cultivation. We have no less than three hundred in this establishment. They are not hungry," she added hastily, in answer to some slight expression of anxiety that doubtless portrayed itself on our countenances. "I engage a man to come every day and feed them. He bares his arm, the three hundred are placed thereon, and they suck until they are satisfied." Our immediate apprehensions thus allayed, the lady proceeded to explain that the first process in the great work of taming and educating a flea was to fasten an invisible gold thread around its neck, by means of which it could be lifted at pleasure or harnessed to any of the vehicles displayed in the box before us. A well nurtured specimen will often live to the age of 8 years; and with evident pride she remarked, "We have several among our troupe who are already 6 years old," and so saying, she handed us a powerful microscope, and gratified us by the sight of one of the venerable fleas (magnified to the size of a wasp), kicking and plunging violently, in no wise impeded by the weight of its golden collar.

The entertainment began with a chariot race by fleas of various nations. The Russian was attached to its native drosky, the Siberian to a sledge. England, France and Germany had each their representatives, the former harnessed, I think, to a common London omnibus. Each competitor was supposed to be able to draw a body of six times its own weight. The stage was slightly tilted, however, in order to assist the runners. I regret I am unable to give you the exact result of the race, which would doubtless be of intense interest to your sporting friends, but the start could not altogether be considered satisfactory. The English steed went off at a steady trot, without waiting for any one else. The German lay down to have a nap by the way, and most of the others bolted off the course. This being over the lady resumed her lecture.

"It is not every flea," we were informed, "that is gifted with the power of saltation. So far we had seen only, as it were, the beasts of burden—diseases, indeed, but with no other special accomplishment. Now we were to be treated to a ballet, as danced by some really superior artistes." So saying she opened one of the cardboard boxes, and extracted thence with a delicate pair of pincers a dozen of dancing fleas, each elegantly attired in—or rather, I should perhaps say, covered by—a petticoat of tissue paper, red, blue, green, yellow—all the colors of the rainbow. Each dancer was announced by name as she entered upon the scene: Mees Elizabeth, Friederica Anna, Manzelle Barbe, etc., and each and all, encouraged by the voice of their director, performed the most astonishing evolutions, whirling and hopping, skipping, leaping wildly into the air in a way that was comical to behold! It was as if the minutest of ballet girls had been cut in two at the waist, the lower half performing minus the head and shoulders, or like a Sabatical dance of tary lampshades be wretched.

Now again, after some unusually prodigious leap, an artiste would be upset. Then beneath the gay voluminous skirt, the struggling insect was for a moment visible; quickly replaced on its legs, however, by the watchful care of its maîtres. Now came act the third, when the interest was supposed to culminate, and with much verbal flourish of trumpets, a little rope-dancer was produced, set only in reversion to the famous Blondin himself. This young lady's name was Eliza. She lived in a nest of cotton wool, with one other companion, who was probably in delicate health, as she was not called upon to perform. Eliza not only danced on a rope, but twice traversed an imaginary unfathomable abyss on a nearly invisible wire suspended between two pins. Finally to conclude the exhibition the box of cotton wool was held upside down at a distance of nearly two inches above her head, and at the word of command, "Jetzt, Eliza, spring!" (Now, Eliza, jump!) the intelligent insect sprang with one bound into its warm and cosy nest. We were charged for this entertainment the not immoderate sum of 5 pence apiece, and as we walked away, remembering the man who fed, and the lady who taught the fleas, we could not but marvel at the variety of ways in which it is possible to earn one's livelihood in this our a day world.

Mr. Beecher's Substitute for Hell.
(Interview in Galveston News.)
"Mr. Beecher, when the dogma of a hell is knocked at the heart, how are you to appeal to men in such a way as to hit them out of their boots?"

"Preach retribution," answered the great thinker, in a very emphatic manner. "No intelligent person believes in a literal burning hell, but when men come to learn that their sins will find them out and there is no chance of escaping the punishment for wrong-doing you have got a moral lever that will control the violence of human nature and send it on through the ages of eternity in the right direction."

The Senate Bar-Tender.

The new "cafeur" (bar-tender) of the United States senate is Richard Francis, colored. He is worth \$40,000, and can understand a wink a mile away.

The three funds already collected for the erection of a monument to Gen. Lee in Richmond now amount to about \$35,000.

MUSQUITO SONG.

[Hartford Press.]
Hear the z-zwanging of the 'sketeet,
Z-zwanging 'sketeet.
What a tale of misery their melody repeats,
How they z-zwinge, z-zwinge, z-zwunble,
In the stifling air of night,
While the canopy gets in a tumb,
And an opening lets in an humble
'sketeet, with nipping little bite,
Singing zwung-g, zwung-g, zwung-g,
In a sort of foreign tongue;
What a con-confabulation that so hideously
greets
From the 'sketeet, 'sketeet, 'sketeet 'sketeet,
'sketeet, 'sketeet, 'sketeet,
From the z-zwanging and the zwunging of
the 'sketeet.

A RAILROAD KING OF THE FUTURE

The Surroundings and Personal Appearance of a Great Railroad Projector.

Cov. Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

There is a man in Santa Fe, N. M., that is now working up a railroad scheme that eclipses the ordinary venture, and if it would be a success he would be recognized as the greatest mind of the age, and certainly one of the greatest benefactors on the continent. Not knowing but that an interview with him would be of interest to you, I called upon this great man. Proceeding down San Francisco street I turned toward the river and there found a one-story mud house of one room, with a board door with a four-pane window inserted therein, and I knocked and was soon in the presence of a large, bushy-whiskered man in blue shirt and canvas trousers, no socks, and wearing carpet slippers. I asked him if he could refer me to the quarters of Gen. E. F. Blower, and he assured me that I was addressing that person. I then told him that I had heard of his great railroad and wanted to get some of the particulars in regard to it, and if he would appoint a time when it would not trespass I would be delighted to talk over the matter with him.

He told me to wait a few moments and he would be glad to give me any information in his power. He thereupon poured a little coffee in a tin cup that I noticed standing on a box (that evidently was used as a table) and giving the cup a dexterous twist, evidently to rinse it out, threw the coffee out of the door, and turned the cup bottom up on the improvised table. He then broke a crust off of some bread on the table, and swathed off the tin plate, ate up the crust, and turned the plate over by the cup. He then took the knife and fork and stabbed them in the sand in front of the door once or twice apiece, and wiped the dirt off on his pants, and taking an old flour sack dusted off the top of the box and threw the sack in the corner. Then drew up a cracker-box near the door and seating himself, and asking me for a chew of tobacco, said he was ready to give me any information in his power.

Concerning the Age of a Tree.

The Continent.

It will be remembered that some time since an apparently authoritative statement was published in our column setting forth that the concentric rings in the cross-sections of trees were not a trustworthy indication of a tree's age. It appears, however, that the old idea has its friends, who are ready to come forward with facts. P. C. Smith, Esq., an Ohio lawyer, publishes a letter in which he describes a number of land-grant cases, in the trial of which "it very frequently became important to show the date of the survey." These dates were shown by the indorsement on the survey itself, and corroborated by an examination of the hacks on the line and corner-stones of the survey. These hacks invariably left a scar, which to the practical surveyor, was readily detected, even after a lapse of sixty years. By "blocking" the tree, as it was called, and taking the block and counting the concentric rings, from the hack made by the surveyor to the outside of the tree, it invariably corresponded with the dates as they appeared upon the returns made by the surveyor, showing as many rings as years had elapsed from the date of the survey, thus proving that for each year of the life of the tree an additional concentric ring had been added." It appears, then, that in some cases at least the rings are trustworthy. The author of the contrary theory should now be heard from, though most people will retain their belief in the general accuracy of the ring record.

Wallowing in the Pit.

Dr. George H. Hepworth.
The whole community, for that matter, is wallowing in the pit. In dramatic representation, for example, Shakespeare is adored with a sham adoration, but never listened to with even tolerable patience. In the rivalry between Shakespeare and a semi-lewd play, the hard of Avon is voted out of the house. The sensational drama, in which the heroine totters in the first act on the dizzy edge of a vicious precipice and in the last act falls into the fathomless depths of domestic infidelity, rouses us to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. Nothing pays so well in play as disguised indecency; and if the disguise be very thin, we do not allow our scruples to mar our enjoyment. Good reading, also, has suffered a characteristic "sea change." In order to be really interesting, a novel must have a sulphurous plot, one the heroine or hero of which has a reputation which ought to bring a blush to the cheek of the reader, but which generally fails in the accomplishment of that end.

Noah's Ark.
The London Daily News gives another version of the story of finding Noah's ark on Mount Ararat. Many years ago a Mr. Garvy, then in the employ of the Russian government, ascended the summit of the mount and remained for some days on a visit at the monastery which was then there. The monks stated to him that the roof of the apartment assigned to him and some others was composed of the ribs of the ark. Mr. Garvy said that he examined the structure very closely, and that it bore all the appearance of the roof being supported by the ribs of a vessel, and the wood appeared very old. He also said that a few years after his visit the monastery was destroyed by an earthquake, and that he had never heard what became of the alleged ribs of the ark. Mr. Garvy in making his report afterward expressed the opinion that the monks, having got the story from their predecessors, were honest in telling it.

A Startling Discovery.

A reported discovery by Dr. Freire in Rio Janeiro as to the cause of yellow fever attracts much attention. He has been examining the earth of a cemetery where the victims of yellow fever have been buried, and has discovered in the earth which lies about bodies buried a year "myriads of microbic exactly identical with those found in the vomitings of persons sick with yellow fever." Dr. Freire has cultivated the yellow fever germs in gelatine, has reproduced it, and has killed animals with it. A guinea-pig, whose blood examination showed was in a pure state, was placed in a confined space with earth taken from the grave. "In five days the animal was dead, and its blood proved to be literally crammed with cryptococcius in various stages of evolution; the brain and intestines were yellow with the peculiar pigment of the cryptococcius."

BAKING POWDERS CONTAINING LIME

Why "Royal" is Absolutely Pure.

Analysis shows the presence of Tartrate of Lime in several brands of Baking Powder placed upon the market:

"PRICE'S" Baking Powder contains Tartrate of Lime.

"PEARL" Baking Powder contains Tartrate of Lime.

"GROFF'S SNOW-FLAKE" Baking Powder contains Tartrate of Lime.

"DE LAND'S" Baking Powder contains Tartrate of Lime.

All BULK Baking Powders contain Tartrate of Lime.

The presence of this substance in the above named Baking Powders results from the use of inferior Cream of Tartar in their manufacture. The Cream of Tartar of the market, from which they are made, contains Tartrate of Lime in amounts varying from six to ten per cent, and hence these powders contain this impurity as a foreign substance to a corresponding extent, which is of no value, but a positive detriment in any powder in which it is found.

The Royal Baking Powder is made from cream of tartar specially refined and prepared for its use by patent processes by which the Tartrate of Lime is totally eliminated. This highly important result has been attained only with great care, labor and expense. In money alone a quarter of a million dollars has been invested in patents, machinery and appliances by which the crude cream of tartar, being procured direct from the wine districts of Europe and subjected in this country to these exclusive processes, is rendered entirely free, not only from the objectionable tartrate of lime, but from other foreign substances.

This adds greatly to the cost of manufacturing Royal Baking Powder; but as all its other ingredients are selected and prepared with the same precise care, and regardless of labor and expense, an article is produced that is entirely free from any extraneous substance, and absolutely pure in all respects. No lime, earth, alum, or impurity of any kind can, by inadvertence or by the use of adulterated articles or otherwise, be introduced into the "Royal," and it contains no ingredients except those certified by the most eminent chemists necessary to make a pure, wholesome and perfect baking powder.

It costs more to manufacture the Royal Baking Powder than any other, but it is, as shown by chemical analysis, the only "absolutely pure" baking powder made.

Grand Closing Out Sale

AT
Dan Eisenberg's Dry Goods Store!

Everything will be sold Cheap.

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Curtains, Window Shades, Fringe and a full line of Window Hangings. Also a full line of Dress Goods consisting of Cashmeres, Silks in black and shades, Flannels, Ladies' Cloth, Alpacas, Buntins, Nuns' Veilings, and in fact everything pertaining to the Dry Goods line, will be sold at

Special Low Prices

Next door to Postoffice, Main Street.

W. D. SMITH,
Dealer in Furniture

ELEGANT BED-ROOM SETS, DINING ROOM AND OFFICE CHAIRS, FEATHERS, PILLOWS, CORNICES, CURTAIN POLES, PICTURES AND FRAMES, UNDERTAKING WITH HEARSE, METALLIC CASKETS, COFFINS, ETC. LATEST IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES A SPECIALTY.

Main St., Nearly Opposite Sheridan House

BAIN BROS.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS

Pure Teas, Coffees and Spices, Fancy Dried Fruits, Choice Canned Goods, Extra Family Flour, Fresh Butter and Eggs our Specialties. Square Dealing, Low Prices and Polite Attention, our Motto.

NO. 34 MAIN STRE.

DIETRICH BROS.,
Montana Meat Market

All Kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats Sausage, Poultry, Game Fresh Water, Sea and Salt Fish, Oysters.

Vegetables, and Groceries and Provisions.
CORNER MAIN AND THIRD STREETS.

DANCING AT WEST POINT.

The Very Lively Balls Which the Cadets Enjoy Three Times a Week. New York Sun.

The cadet balls which occur here three times a week during the summer encampment have a delicious flavor of old-fashioned children's parties about them. They begin at 8 and end at 10 sharp. Uncle Sam provides a good ball room and ten musicians, and the cadets provide the guests. The officers magnanimously stay away except the superintendent and his wife, who punctiliously accept the invitations tendered them. The only preparation the cadets can make is to put on their freshest laundry white duck trousers and scrub their already shining faces. Their trousers are objects of much solicitude with them. They rigidly avoid sitting down at the balls, for fear that their knees should acquire a baggy and civilian look, and it may be said that the military tailor who makes their trousers is a perfect master of the mystery of fitting.

About 8 o'clock in the evening innumerable white-legged and bot-tailed-coated young men assemble in front of the academic building containing the ball room, where the omnibuses deposit the blooming young ladies, who make the cadets' hearts beat beneath their nicely padded jackets. Having only two hours of revelling to count on, they have got the question of time down fine. Every dance is engaged for, and the intervals between the dances are infinitesimal. These boys show in their fresh faces and lithe forms the benefit of the regular hours, wholesome fare, and healthy discipline. The continual attention of the riding master, the fencing master, and the dancing master is shown in their deportment. The bad manners of many society men would need no better foil than the polite attention to their guests to these cadets.

Punctually at 8 the band strikes up and the whirling begins. Everything dances; the bot-tailed coats scintillate, the white trousered legs twinkle, and the ecstatic young ladies are in the Elysian fields. Chaperones at these "white" balls are of small account. There is no danger of couples straying off; the cadet is engaged for every dance, and there is very little time for sentiment. The band plays a kind of hoppy-skippy-jump music that is highly appropriate to the occasion. The fact that the assemblage is rather youthful must, however, be studiously avoided in conversation. The cadets speak of each other always as men. The cadet officers, with sashes tied around their slim waists, are considered terrible fellows among the girls by the rest of the corps. At the balls, the girl who gets an adolescent officer with a gash is looked upon as a mortal blessed by the gods.

The two hours slip by like lightning. At a quarter to 10 a cadet with a drum appears at the door of the ball room. The band twists "Home, Sweet Home" into a queer sort of waltz, the cadets, meanwhile, dancing for all they are worth now in these last few precious minutes. Then the band slides into "Take Back the Heart," done as another waltz, a highly appropriate and suggestive air, selected on purpose as a final warning to the young ladies, and suddenly the drummer, who has been eyeing the clock, seizes his drum sticks, and a loud rattle, rattle, bang whirr-r-resounds. It is like the crack of doom. Every blessed little cadet tucks his partner under his arm and makes a dash for the doorway. The young ladies who want to be escorted to their omnibuses are quick in getting on their wraps, and in half an hour from the rolling of the drum the girls are trundled off and the cadets are snug in bed.

An Old Chicago Hostelry.

Chicago Herald.
The Lake Street house, one of the earliest hotels of Chicago, of which the bullocky Mark Beauhien was once host, stood near the river, on Lake street, and was, perhaps, the most popular hostelry of its time in the city. It is not generally known that this house is still in existence, but such is in reality the case. It was removed one block northwest of its original site, where, in a much-improved and remodeled state, it now stands, bearing no suggestion of antiquity in its outward appearance. Many anecdotes are related of this hotel, and of the scenes and incidents which occurred there. Some of these are well worth repeating, but limited space forbids the mention of more than one. Guests who stopped at the house were given the best chamber sometimes had a strange and startling experience. A man would go to bed, sleep soundly until just before dawn, when he would be awakened by a loud cry of "Indians, Indians!" At the same time some one would rush into the room, snatch the bed-clothing from the bed, and dart out again before the astonished guest could get his eyes fairly opened. With hawks of infuriated savages, glancing tomahawks and flowing blood, the terrified man would jump out of bed, hurry himself into his garments and bolt out of the room, confident that a terrible Indian massacre was in progress. But imagine his overwhelming amazement and confusion when, on rushing into the cuisine of the hotel, where breakfast was in course of preparation, he would be coolly informed that he was alarming himself without cause—that there were no signs of an Indian outbreak or any disturbance of the peace whatever. To make the mystery more dense nobody could tell him who the person was that had awakened him in such an outrageous manner. He would question everybody about the hotel, but each and all of them would wear a look of hopeless bewilderment, and either pronounce the whole affair a perplexing puzzle, or insinuate that he had been dreaming.

This same thing occurred at different times, and with different guests, always with the same result. The victims generally arrived at the conclusion that it was a practical joke, perpetrated by somebody in the hotel for his own individual amusement. One night a man stopped at the house who had heard about this trick, and was prepared to baffle the joker if any attempt should be made to deprive him of his morning nap. Sure enough, shortly before daylight, he was aroused by a terrible commotion. His door was thrown open and somebody plunged into the room, shouting in thrilling tones: "Indians, Indians; quick, for your life! The Indians are upon us!" The bedclothes were whisked off the bed, and the mysterious intruder vanished. The man coolly rose, picked up the bedclothes from the floor, put them back in their place, crawled into bed again, and was soon enjoying a comfortable nap. Some time later a hand shook him gently. He looked up into the anxious face of the landlord. "Say, mister, it's 6 o'clock; you'll have to get up." "Why, what's the matter?" "Well, breakfast ought to have been ready an hour ago, and we can't finish it till you get up." "D—n it, do you take me for the cook?" "No, but I want that sheet you're lying on. It's the only one in the house that can be used for a tablecloth, and we want to set the table." That was the explanation. The Indian scare was a ruse to get the sheet for the breakfast table.

Rochester Herald: With Noah's ark discovered, and a fair prospect in view

The Bismarck Tribune.

BY M. H. JEWELL.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.
Published every morning, except Monday, at Bismarck, Dakota, is delivered by carrier to all parts of the city at twenty-five cents per week, or \$1 per month.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One month, \$1.00
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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
Eight pages, containing a summary of the news of the week, both foreign and local, published every Saturday, postage paid, to any address for \$2.00; six months, \$12.00.

The Weekly Tribune has a large and rapidly increasing circulation throughout the country, and a desirable sheet through which to reach the farmers and citizens of the small towns remote from railroad lines.

TO ADVERTISERS!

The DAILY TRIBUNE circulates in every town within one hundred miles of Bismarck, reached by a daily mail, and is by far the best advertising medium in that part of the Northwest.

The general editor, against the Tribune is F. Richardson, with headquarters at Room 1, Tribune Building, New York.

For President—
JAMES G. BLAINE, OF MAINE.
For Vice-President—
JOHN A. LOGAN, OF ILLINOIS.

COMMISSIONER MCKENZIE, who has in charge Dakota's interests at the great exposition at New Orleans next winter, issues another circular, in which his scheme for raising the necessary funds to make the exposition a success is more clearly stated. After consultation with several prominent men of the territory it became evident that it would be impossible to raise sufficient money by private subscription, and Mr. McKenzie ventured to suggest that the various county boards issue warrants in his favor as commissioners, payable May 1, 1885. These bonds will be held until after the legislature meets, and as each county and district will have contributed to the fund, the various members of the legislature will be instructed to vote for bill making a sufficient appropriation to cover the expense of the exposition, in which event the warrants will be returned to the various boards for cancellation. In this way the counties simply give the commissioner letters of credit on which he can realize funds to carry on the work to success. In reference to this, the Fargo Argus of the 14th says:

Hon. Alexander McKenzie has been appointed United States commissioner for Dakota at the New Orleans exposition. Dakota can make one of the best exhibits to be secured anywhere, and it will be a rare chance to advertise this country. While in nearly every other western state or territory the local government has aided immigration by employing agents and sending out publications, every expense for Dakota has thus far been borne either by individuals or corporations. The time has now come when it seems proper that the expense of these efforts should be borne by the citizens at large of the territory. The legislature will not convene until next winter and if the exhibit is made the labor of preparing it must be done now. This plan is proposed: The board of county commissioners may authorize the issuance of a warrant, that warrant to be given Mr. McKenzie's collateral for the loan he may need to cover the expenses of the exhibit such warrant not to be called for by him unless he secures similar ones from a majority of the counties paying the heaviest taxes. When the legislature meets, an act then be passed appropriating the necessary amount on the warrant then returned to the counties making such advances. This plan will ensure the bearing of the burden by all portions of the territory, in accordance with the assessable property, and if the warrants are called for by the commissioners, enough counties will be interested in the passage of the refunding bill to make it a certainty of becoming a law. In other words, what is desired is that the various counties shall lend their good name to the commissioners, and thus be interested in having the territory at large be responsible for the expenditure. It seems to be a desirable means by which to advertise Dakota, and the commissioners can very soon determine how the people feel on the subject.

If THERE is anything that will tend to cement the Irish-American vote to Blaine, it is the attitude of the English press towards Mr. Cleveland. The Irish will look with great distrust upon a man endorsed so highly by British subjects as Gov. Cleveland. The cablegrams show that all the leading London journals received the nomination with marked cordiality. The Times published over three columns from Chicago the day following the convention, giving the platform almost verbatim. The Times eulogizes Mr. Cleveland and declares his record honorable.

The Daily News and the Standard agree that the result at Chicago is satisfactory, the former saying that the democrats, having broken with their long and mischievous tradition, have put themselves in harmony with the reforming spirit of the time. It believes Mr. Blaine's defeat would give satisfaction to the world on account of his "jingoism," and concludes that Mr. Cleveland will in all probability be elected in November for reasons greatly to the credit of the American public, because he more worthily represents the probity, good sense and studied moderation of the American people.

The Daily Telegraph points out that the "Blaine organs" in America are turning English criticism on their favorite to party use. It remarks that this is a stale and should be worn out political trick, but presumes that it may secure Irish votes, notably in New York, where Mr. Cleveland has done himself undying honor by assisting to break the Hibernian "ring."

The Pall Mall Gazette, after predicting Mr. Cleveland's election, observes that the attempt to curry favor with the Irish by printing as republican cam-

paign documents every expression of English opinion adverse to the "Great American Jingo" have been exposed as to provoke the Americans. It says they do not want to have a president sent to Washington by the men who brought dynamite to London.

The English journals almost without exception criticize Mr. Blaine, and why? Because he is an American; a positive man and will protect American industry and American citizens, no matter from what country they hail. It is natural, therefore, that the foreign element in this country should be for Blaine, and the result this fall will show that it requires something more than the simple heading "democratic ticket" to catch the intelligent son of the Emerald Isle.

A FARGO correspondent of the Pioneer Press, having stated that it was generally understood that Gov. Pierce would take up his residence at and recognize Bismarck as the capital of Dakota, and that it was not known whether Yankton would antagonize the new governor on this account, the Press and Dakotan says: "Governor Pierce can come to Dakota with the full assurance that so long as he is governor, pure and simple, the people will work in hearty accord with him and no antagonistic elements will arise to vex and annoy him. Whether he may take up his residence in Pembina county or in Custer county, in Wadette county or in Union county, it will make no difference with his official or personal standing so long as he follows law and conscience in exercising the high prerogative of his position. He inherits from his predecessor the crowning iniquity of an administration just closing. He must meet it and treat it from the standpoint of right and justice and with the greatest good to the greatest number ever in view. The task is not a difficult one. All that is required of him is to stand by the right and oppose the wrong and in making the discrimination conscience and a just judgment will be a successful guide."

THE June number of Descriptive America contains the following valuable article on the governors of Dakota, since the organization of the territory: "Willim Jayne, 1861-63; Newton Edmunds, 1863-66; Andrew J. Faulk, 1866-69; John A. Burbank, 1869-74; John L. Pennington, 1874-78; William A. Howard, 1878-80. N. G. Ordway was appointed in 1880, and his term expired May 22, 1884, but he held on till the appointment of Gilbert A. Pierce, of Illinois, June 27, 1884. Of the ex-governors all survive except Hon. William H. Howard, whose memory is held in the most sincere regard and highest esteem of any citizen the territory has ever had. He was great in ability, wise by the best experience, and lofty in character as he was firm in action. He went to Dakota to end a life of usefulness, in forming a great community upon the best basis, and to this he gave the most disinterested service in every relation. Ex-Governor Edmunds remains a citizen of Yankton, a successful banker and business man, and esteemed in all the councils of the people. He has served in several positions under the United States, and particularly has been trusted by the government and Indians in negotiating important treaties. Ex-Governor Faulk and Pennington remain in Yankton in successful business.

Among the secretaries of the territory, Hon. S. L. Spink, who died in 1880; General Edward S. McCook, who was assassinated in September, 1873; and Hon. George H. Hand, who longest held that place and remains a citizen of the territory, were held in high esteem for their services and character; as is the present incumbent, Hon. James H. Teller.

The chief justices have been Philemon Bliss, now in Missouri; Asa Bartlett, now in Kansas; George W. French, now in Maine; Peter C. Shannon, now resident in Dakota, and General A. J. Edgerton, the present incumbent, who was late United States senator from the State of Minnesota.

A RUN is being made on the banks of Indianapolis, caused principally by the failure of Fletcher & Sharpe, the oldest financial institution in the city. The cause of these failures throughout the country may be attributed to the placing of too much value upon all kinds of stocks. Heretofore the banks of New York have made heavy loans on securities of this nature, but since the panic in the stock market these banks have been calling in these loans and placing the money in their vaults to use in case of emergency. In a short time an easier feeling will prevail and the money will again seek the channels of circulation.

In the meantime the weaker institutions will be pressed to the utmost limit to meet their demands.

AFTER visiting the Yellowstone National Park region and acquainting himself with every feature, General Passenger Agent C. S. Fee, of the Northern Pacific, issues a special announcement to the members of the National Educational Association, now holding a session in Madison, Wisconsin, giving the reasons why they should visit that region via the Northern Pacific road. The circular says: "It is the only railroad that runs solid trains from St. Paul to the gateway of the park. It is the only line west of the Missouri river or St. Paul running

the old ticket on the half shell-Leland and Hendricks.

dining cars of any kind, and by patronizing this line you avoid all the discomforts of eating hastily prepared meals at way stations at irregular hours. Elegantly equipped dining cars are run during each day in connection with all through trains on the great transcontinental line. It is the only line to the National Park passing through St. Paul and Minneapolis; the park region of Minnesota; the bonanza wheat farms of Dakota; Bismarck, Dakota's capital; Pyramid park; the world renowned Yellowstone valley, and the beautiful valley of the Upper Yellowstone (lying between the gateway of the mountains of Livingston and Cinnabar), terminating at the park's boundary, within seven miles of the new hotel at Mammoth Hot Springs. Mr. F. H. Lord, special passenger agent, will accompany the teachers' excursion over the line and to all points of interest in the park."

THE glad tidings from Lieut. Greeley will be of special interest to TRIBUNE readers this morning. He was well known in Bismarck, being for some time prior to taking his departure for the Arctic regions, acting officer in charge of the U. S. Signal service, this city. He is a gentleman well liked by all, and the joy over his safe return after a two years and a half voyage in the interest of science will only be equalled by the feeling of regret that Lieut. Kislingbury and his other comrades, all so well known in this locality, could not also have been spared.

AS will be seen by the apportionment made by the territorial committee, North Dakota will have 133 delegates and South Dakota 248. Doubtless this is as fair a division as could be made under the circumstances. The basis of representation could only be made upon the vote for congressional delegate in 1882. The heavy immigration to the Devil's Lake region and the Missouri slope since that time would change the figures materially, but in making the apportionment the committee worked upon the only tangible material at hand.

THE St. Louis Post undertook to bolt the nomination of Blaine and Logan but has finally placed the standard bearers at the top of its columns, and advises all true republicans to stand solid for the nominees. The post has a large number of German readers, and it is said they were so dissatisfied with the course pursued by the Post that thousands of them stopped taking the paper. The Post stared ruin in the face for a few weeks, but finally comes out and admits it was on the wrong track.

IN this issue appears the call for the republican territorial convention. The time fixed is one that will certainly be acceptable to the farmers as well as business men of the territory, and the town selected is also proper. Lawrence county, with her thirteen delegates, has heretofore traveled a long distance to take part in territorial conventions and is certainly entitled to the right at this time to name the place of meeting.

A PLEASANT trip eastward is via the Lake Superior steamers from Duluth. The Northwest Transportation company is now running elegant steamers in connection with the Northern Pacific, and tourist travel from the east as well as the west is increasing over this route. The scenery on Lake Superior is unsurpassed in the world, while the climate at this season of the year is delightful.

THE steamship Wallula is on the way to Sarnia from Duluth with the largest cargo of flour that was ever loaded in any lake port, if not the largest load of flour ever loaded in any vessel, having on board 18,900 barrels of flour on a draft of thirteen feet eight inches and fourteen feet.

A BRISK foreign demand for wheat has sprung up and the outlook for good prices this fall correspondingly improves. In view of the enormous yield about to be harvested it is also encouraging to note a decrease of over 6,000,000 bushels in the visible supply as compared with last year.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS at the Chicago convention: "I came into this convention a free man, and by the grace of God will go out a free man. The presence of every republican here is a guarantee that he will loyally ABIDE BY THE RESULT."

ON Sunday, June 22d, the Bismarck TRIBUNE said: "Grover Cleveland, of New York, will certainly be the nominee of the democratic convention July 8th." In the language of Col. Brown, "a modest endorsement."

THE harvest on the Missouri slope is now under full headway. The machines are now at work on the barley, and next week will see them busy with wheat and oats. Never did crops of all kinds look better than now.

MONDAY, a night as well as day force will be put on the capitol building by contractor Thompson and the building will be completed ready for the legislature and territorial officers in fifteen days.

THE old ticket on the half shell-Leland and Hendricks.

NEWS COMMENTS.

THE publication of R. G. Dun & Co. predicts a year of general prosperity and good production.

AS a farm journal the Northwestern Farmer, of Fargo, is hard to beat. It is certainly a credit to Dakota.

EITHER Governor Cleveland or Colonel Loounsberry may feel complimented, for it is said that there is a very striking resemblance between them.

THE principal block in Billings was destroyed by fire and over \$30,000 worth of property destroyed. The wholesale liquor house of Louis Fenske, well known in Bismarck, was among the burned.

UPON receipt of seventy-five cents, Mr. L. Samuel, of Portland, Oregon, will send to any address a beautiful "Souvenir Album of the Pacific Northwest," containing thirty-five photographs of the wonderful scenery of that region.

A BOURBON exchange says: "Henry Watterson would paint England red as minister to London." Henry may be an artist in this red paint business, but we regret to say that we can't turn him loose in England for at least four years, perhaps not then.

NONE of the Minnesota base ball clubs have shown any great amount of ability this season.—Little Falls Transcript. This is a serious disappointment, but then you may find a fit candidate for congress or brains enough to run the state in the ranks of the lacrosse club.

WHAT the country needs is a brilliant peace and reform policy which shall reduce the expenses of the government and give every man a chance to make an honest living.—Truth. And one hundred thousand of your democratic friends a chance to make a dishonest living, eh?

WHAT a campaign we should have had if the republicans had nominated Chester A. Arthur, as they ought to have done!—N. Y. Truth. Oh, you democratic sons-a-sea-cook! Yes, it might have been a much more satisfactory campaign to you, but the republicans wanted to win again and nominated Blaine.

IF anybody will show us where the independent "movement" is moving, we will esteem it a great favor.—Brainerd Tribune. With slow and measured tread it moves mournfully on to the river whose surname is Salt, with George Wilton Curtis and Henry Ward Beecher in charge of the commissary department.

JAMES E. STEWART, who died last week in the Cincinnati work house, was the author of "Jennie, the Flower of Kildare," and was sentenced to the work house for passing bogus checks at the Ingersoll lecture. According to Bob, there is a chance for this fellow hereafter, notwithstanding his cussedness on earth.

IT is a little late, perhaps, but we desire to assure the Watertown News that we do not consider it a crime to be a comparatively new man in the territory. Press and Dakotan. No indeed. The truth of this statement is brought forcibly to mind when we reflect that the Press and Dakotan has been in the territory over ten years.

FOR some reason the telegraph failed to report Wednesday night the finding of the jury at Grand Forks in the trial of Lair for the murder of the Ward boys. A verdict of "not guilty" was brought in at 11 o'clock, which created great surprise. The jury claim that they acquitted on the ground that he was a reporter of the Inter-Ocean and went to see the fun and get items, not intending to participate; could not satisfy themselves that Lair fired the fatal shot; did not believe that he went there for the same purpose as others. A change of venue is talked of for the other cases. A telegram last night states that the cases were all dismissed yesterday and the counsel and judge returned to their homes. The reason of this, the court says, is the inability to procure an impartial jury in Grand Forks. The prisoners on being discharged announced their intention of returning to Devil's Lake. Holbrook, one of the jurors, has been arrested for perjury and is under bonds. The people feel outraged and the result is looked upon as a satire upon justice.

JUST THE THING.
FILLS the BILL to a Dot, and as Things Get Hot Politically Everybody Will Want it.

The special edition of the B. & O. Red Book, devoted to the history of the republican party and its antecedents, is an almost indispensable publication to those at all interested in the development of the campaign of the year. Great care is manifested in the compilation of data, and while everything is stated in the most concise manner, the information is so clear and explicit as to be readily comprehended. The chapter devoted to the origin of the party and its national outcome from the dismemberment of prior parties, is of exceeding interest, as is also the points showing party policy as expressed through congressional action. The condensed proceedings of the national conventions of the various parties, from the earliest period of the country's history to the present, is of no ordinary value, and it is a thing never before attempted in such

form of publication. Indeed, it would be difficult to tell of all the information gathered together and shown so intelligently in the little book.

Those who desire so invaluable a text book for handy reference, as matters grow interesting, will not delay long in enclosing a two-cent stamp with their address to C. K. Lord, Baltimore, this being the only requisite to secure a copy.

In addition to the data having direct bearing upon the one party, there is a vast amount of information given as regards both parties, and with the Red Book at hand no one need be at loss for an authority to settle almost any question as to political history which may come up. In common with all the B. & O. publications, it is a model of perfect typography, the make-up and type used generally being far above the average of political text books.

A Startling Discovery.

Mr. Wm. Johnson, of Huron, Dak., writes that his wife had been stricken with acute bronchitis for many years, and that she had tried every remedy but Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, which had a magical effect, and produced a permanent cure. It is guaranteed to cure all diseases of throat, lungs, or bronchial tubes. Trial bottles free at Peterson & Veeder's drug store. Large size, \$1.00.

Well Rewarded.

A liberal reward will be paid to any party who will produce a case of liver, kidney or stomach complaint that Electric Bitters will not speedily cure, and the person who does will be well rewarded for your trouble besides. All blood diseases, biliousness, rheumatism, consumption and general debility are quickly cured. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price only fifty cents per bottle. For sale by Peterson & Veeder.

Buckler's Arctic Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetters, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Peterson & Veeder.

A Sure Cure for Piles.

If Frank Frisby, the druggist, does not succeed it is not for the want of faith. He has such faith in Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy. Price 50 cents. It cures piles, rectal, anal, hemorrhoids, etc. It is guaranteed to be a remedy for Coughs, colds, Consumption and Lung affections, that will give a bottle free to each and every one who is in need of a medicine of this kind.

Want of Faith.

Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy. Price 50 cents. The first symptoms of piles is an intense itching at night after getting warm. This unpleasant sensation is immediately relieved by an application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy. Price 50 cents. It cures piles, rectal, anal, hemorrhoids, etc. It is guaranteed to be a remedy for Coughs, colds, Consumption and Lung affections, that will give a bottle free to each and every one who is in need of a medicine of this kind.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc. I send a card. People that will cure you, free of charge. The great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America, and was sent in a dressed envelope to Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York.

5-73d&w

Before purchasing call and see the work done at the TRIBUNE BINDERY.

TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY!

Brands advertised as absolutely pure CONTAIN AMMONIA.

THE TEST:

Place a can top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell. A chemist will

THE BISMARCK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

The Bismarck Tribune.

TERRITORIAL CONVENTION.

The territorial republican convention will be held at Pierre, on Wednesday, September 17, 1884, at 2 o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of placing in nomination a candidate for delegate to congress, and transacting such other business as may properly come before said convention. In said convention the representation shall be two delegates for each organized county and additional delegates based upon said county's population as shown by its votes for congressional delegates in 1882, at the rate of one delegate to said territorial convention for each 200 votes or major fraction thereof, cast at said election.

The following apportionment is given to show the number of delegates to which each county is entitled. Any organized counties not mentioned or organized subsequently, will be entitled to delegates according to the apportionment herein mentioned.

NUMBER OF DELEGATES.		
Aurora	5	Jerauld
Barnes	6	Lamb
Baudile	6	McLain
Bo Homme	8	Lawrence
Brookings	9	Logan
Brown	7	Lincoln
Brown	5	McCook
Brown	7	McCullough
Brown	2	McPherson
Brown	2	Miner
Butte	2	Mercer
Campbell	12	Munehaus
Charles Mix	13	Muddy
Custer	3	Morton
Dawson	2	Neasey
Day	2	Reed
Dickey	2	Ridgeland
Douglas	2	Roberts
Dunn	4	Rolette
Elliott	2	Sabourin
Evans	2	Sargent
Fairfax	7	Schank
Foster	2	Steel
Fall River	2	Stutsman
Gard & Forks	11	Sully
Garrison	2	Towner
Grazie	4	Upton
Hamlin	10	Walsh
Hanson	5	Walworth
Hastings	4	Yankton
Hebe	3	Total
Kittson	6	
I. P. Wells,		W. H. Skinner,
W. F. Steele,		W. M. Cuppert,
E. V. Larson,		John H. Drake,
E. W. Benson,		A. J. Plowman,
Ed. T. Fadness,		H. C. Greig,
E. W. Caldwell,		A. C. Boland,
Geo. W. Haines		
H. F. Miller,		
Republican Territorial Central Committee,		
E. P. Wells, Chairman.		
E. W. Caldwell, A. W. Edwards, Secretaries.		

Ingersoll in the Parlor.

If you want to see Bob Ingersoll in his most genial and entertaining mood, meet him in the parlor surrounded by his family and friends. Talk with him on the topics of the day; let him surround you with the sunshine of his wit and humor, and see him take some straggling opponent who has strayed in his pathway, and carry him with the keen, smooth edge of his ridicule. He was found in the parlor of the Sheridan house yesterday morning with Mrs. Ingersoll, who, by the way is a very prepossessing and intelligent lady, and a number of visitors, and after a pleasant conversation on matters in general, the TRIBUNE representative invited the colonel to say something on the political situation, which invitation was accepted with a willingness and candor that was highly satisfactory and gratifying to the scribe. The following interview on the

POLITICAL OUTLOOK

was the result:

"How do the platforms suit you—especially that platform which endeavors not to refer to the tariff?"

"I believe in reasonable protection. The present tariff is in many respects absurd. It was made by a system of log-rolling; it is like the river and harbor bill, each man votes for every other appropriation, so that all the other members will vote for his. It is so with the tariff, and many things pay twice too much duty, while others pay too little. Nobody is for free trade. We must have a revenue. Missouri is for free trade, except as to lead and hemp. Colorado excepts lead; Louisiana excepts sugar; Pennsylvania, iron and coal; Ohio, wool; Wisconsin, lumber and salt, and so I might make a list of the states ending with Vermont taking care of maple sugar. The democratic platform is hardly candid. It is worded to fool everybody and will succeed with nobody. The only reason that I am for protection is that it increases the number of industries and gives employment to all kinds of brain and brawn. Protection enables us to raise better men—smarter people."

"What do you think of the political situation? with reference to democratic or republican success?"

"I think that Blaine will be elected. Cleveland is not a very strong man. He has no political record. He is not regarded as a man of brain. He is better physically than mentally and has more body than brain. Blaine is a man of real ability. He is a statesman, perfectly acquainted with the country and the whole country. He is an intense American. The Fourth of July runs all through him. He will give us a splendid administration."

"Will Cleveland carry New York?"

"I should think not. The bolters did no good in dictating Cleveland's nomination. With Kelly and the workingmen against Cleveland he will hardly carry New York."

"Do you think Blaine will carry the Pacific states?"

"That is what all the politicians claim. I know nothing about the chances there so far as California and Nevada are concerned. There is no doubt about Oregon."

"What will help Blaine in Ohio?"

"At least 12 per cent. of the vote this time will be new—the young men just of age. Three-fourths of this vote will be for Blaine. He will get the young, the enthusiastic, and this will elect him."

"Well, as we ask everybody, what do you think of our country?"

"I think it perfectly grand. Dakota is Illinois on a larger and grander scale. I never saw better land, better crops or better looking folks. You have in this territory more than a hundred million acres of land. You can support twenty millions of people. The country is more beautiful than Iowa or Illinois. Your long winter will make good homes—and the good home is the foundation and dome of progress. Dakota has a splendid present and a sublime future."

President Harris at Work.

Robert Harris, president of the Northern Pacific railroad, reached Portland Sunday morning, accompanied by a party of distinguished visitors. He expressed satisfaction at the result of his trip.

connection with the Northern Pacific in excellent operating condition. To a Pioneer Press correspondent he said there was truth in the report that negotiations are pending between the Northern Pacific and Oregon Railway and Navigation company for a lease of all the latter's lines. One of the principal objects of his trip to the Pacific coast has special reference to the proposed transfer. The negotiations involve very extensive interests, and necessarily must progress slowly. Preliminaries are advancing as rapidly as possible, but the formal transfer will probably not be made before August 3. The lease includes all the lines of railway and steamer owned and controlled by the Oregon Railway and Navigation company, and negotiations are based on arrangements entirely satisfactory to both corporations. Mr. Harris stated that the carrying into practical effect of these negotiations will cut no figure whatever in the present position of the Union Pacific road; that his company's relations with the latter line remain unchanged until after the expiration of the existing contract, which lasts ten years. Regarding the Puget Sound division, President Harris said, whenever the Oregon Improvement company is able and willing to pay the Northern Pacific for the expenses of stocking connecting links of road between Tacoma and Seattle, his company is ready to place the branch between the points mentioned in active operation. President Harris left for Puget Sound on Tuesday, and after making a thorough inspection of all the lines, will return to Portland.

Capitalists Bound for the Park.

A party of Chicago capitalists passed through the city yesterday morning en route to the National Park. They were accompanied by Ex-General Manager H. E. Sargent of the road, and occupied a handsome special car. The party will go to the park, Portland, Oregon, and Puget Sound. They represent millions of capital, says the Pioneer Press, and are traveling over the country to see its advantages and magnificence. The leaders of the party are C. B. Blair, president of the Merchants National bank, and W. L. Gray, president of the Hide and Leather bank of Chicago.

The Picnic.

About eighty scholars, with parents and teachers, attended the Sunday school picnic at Apple Creek yesterday, leaving the city at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and returning at four in the evening. The young folks had a gay time and enjoyed all the freedom and liberty of rural life in Dakota. The boys splashed in the water of Apple Creek and the girls plucked the innocent wild flower; the baskets were relieved of their contents with a relish, and all returned invigorated and refreshed.

Night and Day.

Thanks to the indomitable zeal and enterprise of Alexander McKenzie and the capital communication, contractor T. Thompson has been induced to rush the completion of the capitol building by the use of the electric light. Monday, a night as well as day will be at work and the building will be ready for occupancy in fifteen days.

Free Seeds.

The department of agriculture at Washington forwarded to the Tribune a large variety of turnip seeds, which can be had by calling at the office. The Tribune is desirous of having these seeds distributed among the farmers, and the yeomen of Burleigh county may have them free of cost.

Origin of Ammonia.

Ammonia is obtained in large quantities by the putrefaction of the urine of animals.—Encyclopedia.

Every housekeeper can test baking powder containing this disgusting drug by placing a can of the "Royal" or "Andrew's Pearl," top down, on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Alum, Lime, Potash, Bone Phosphates. Prove it by the above test. It is prepared by a physician and chemist with special regard to cleanliness and healthfulness.

Good News.

I have good news for the citizens of Bismarck. News that should make all rejoice. I have purchased all the furniture and household goods formerly of the European hotel, eleven sets in all, with springs, mattresses and bed clothing, which are now in the rooms of the Dakota block. The furniture is the very finest. It consists of black walnut sets with marble topped bureaus and stands, elegant cherry sets with marble topped bureaus and stands, and the neatest of ash sets. It is furniture which would be a credit to any parlor bedrooms in the world and will be sold at half the manufacturing prices. This is an opportunity rarely offered, and anyone desiring to see the furniture can do so by calling at my store and I will take them to the various rooms of the Dakota block, where the goods may be seen until Monday, after which time they will be on exhibition at my saleroom and warehouse. It is as handsome furniture as was ever brought to the city and will be sold for one-half the price of manufacturing. Call and see me if you want the best of furniture at less than half retail prices. I intend to go east, August 10, and will sell my goods at prices to suit everybody, as I desire to purchase a large stock for the fall.

CHEAP JACK.

To the Ladies
Do you not want an evening nice dish of ice cream? If so, have your best young man treat you or else send to Marceline & Co.'s, and have a box delivered at your home.

Wanted.

Any person having a copy of the daily Tribune of Tuesday, May 20, 1884, will greatly oblige by sending it to this office.

THE TRIBUNE.

St. Paul One Price Clothing house offer for the balance of the week extraordinary bargains in ballgowns, merino and fancy underwear. Call early and secure what is needed.

Medical Lake salt cures catarrh.

Acknowledged by all, disputed by none, that the St. Paul One Price Clothing House in the only house in Bismarck where a gentleman can get thoroughly suited in the way of fine clothing at reasonable prices.

Medical Lake salt is the best shampoo made.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

New York Markets.

STOCKS.

Northern Pac. 17% | Oregon Trans. 8%

Northern Pac. pfld. 44 | St. P. M. & M. 8%

Northwestern pfld. 12% | Western Unions. 54%

Chicago Produce.

CHICAGO—Dull and easier. Sales ranged

July, \$10.68-\$14.40, closing \$11.32; August, \$12.32-\$14.40, closing \$12.32; September, \$13.20-\$14.40, closing \$13.20; October, \$13.20-\$14.40, closing \$13.20.

WHEAT—Fairly active. Cash, 51%-\$1.50, closing 51%; No. 2 hard cash, 88%; No. 1 cash, 88%; No. 2 cash, 88%; No. 1 hard 87%; No. 2 hard 87%; No. 1 nominal.

Minneapolis Produce.

MINNEAPOLIS—July 16.

WHEAT—Receipts, 45,000 bu.; shipments, 52,500 bu.

No. 1 hard 97%; No. 2 hard 87%; No. 1 81%; No. 2 nominal.

Duluth Produce.

DULUTH—July 16.

WHEAT—The markets on change today were unchanged. Closing prices: No. 1 hard cash, 88%; No. 2 hard cash, 88%; No. 1 cash, 88%; No. 2 cash, 88%; No. 1 nominal.

Minneapolis Produce.

MINNEAPOLIS—July 16.

WHEAT—Receipts, 45,000 bu.; shipments, 52,500 bu.

No. 1 hard 97%; No. 2 hard 87%; No. 1 81%; No. 2 nominal.

BISMARCK RETAIL MARKETS.

FLOUR.

Best family..... 3 00/23 75

Graham..... 3 30/

Rye..... 4 00

Bran..... 1 00

Flax meal..... 5 75

Oats..... 1 00

Shelled Corn..... 90

PRODUCE.

Potatoes..... 75

Turnips..... 60

Onions..... 2 00

Apples, dried, per lb..... 5 50/23 00

Prunes..... 12 50

Butter, fresh roll..... 20/230

Butter, packed..... 20/230

Cheese..... 200

Eggs..... 200

Vinegar..... 400

COFFEES.

Mocha (roasted)..... 400

Java..... 250

Rio..... 200

Old Government Java..... 350

TEAS.

English breakfast tea..... 400

Green Tea..... 400

Gun Powder..... 50/230

Japan..... 300/300

SUGARS.

Granulated sugar..... 9 lbs for 81

A sugar..... 10 lbs for 81

C sugar..... 11 lbs

THE BISMARCK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

By Telegraph

Blaine, Logan and Protection.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The republican mass meeting called to ratify the nomination of Blaine and Logan was held tonight at the Grand opera house. There was a crowd of several hundred people about the doors as early as 7 o'clock, and in less than five minutes after access to the hall was obtained every seat was filled and a little later every available foot of space in the vast auditorium was occupied. The stage was tastefully draped with flags and bunting and on either side hung portraits of the candidates. The audience was enthusiastic, and as prominent republicans who took their places on the platform were recognized they were lustily cheered. Mr. Smith, in the course of his remarks, asked what was going to be the issue in the campaign, and a voice in the gallery replied, "protection." At this the audience got up and cheered long and loudly. Mr. Smith went on to say he agreed with the assemblage and made an argument of considerable length to show the great benefits that were derived from a protective tariff. A long series of resolutions were read by the secretary, who was frequently interrupted by applause when the names of Abraham Lincoln, General Grant and Presidents Garfield and Arthur were referred to.

Among other things, the resolutions declared that the republicans of the city of New York nearly approved of the policy of the party in protecting American industry and American workingmen from competition with any form of cheap or servile labor; that the party was pledged to a protective policy and at the same time it was declared that whatever irregularities existed in the present tariff would be corrected. The democratic party, it said, could not evade its responsibility for the late attempt in congress to legislate in the interest of free trade, for which policy it also declared in its Chicago platform, but in vague and evasive terms. The wise and qualified administration of President Arthur was commended. Full faith and confidence in the character, capacity and patriotism of Jas. G. Blaine was expressed, with a warm appreciation of his eminent public services and pride in his abilities, which placed him in the front rank of American statesmen. General Logan was eulogized as a representative volunteer soldier, whose civil record in distinguished and pure as his military service was brave and effective. His nomination was heartily ratified. The resolutions were adopted unanimously amid great cheering. The chair introduced Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, and as he came to the front of the stage the house rose and cheered him lustily. Mr. Evarts delivered a telling speech full of argument, good points and fine humor, and was frequently interrupted by hearty applause. He was followed by Senator Hawley and others, whose addresses were received with great enthusiasm.

Northwestern Railroad Notes.

ST. PAUL, July 15.—President McKenzie and Mr. Stevens, of the Minneapolis board of trade, and C. S. Drummond, vice president of the Red River Valley Navigation company, are in the city to confer with General Manager Marvel regarding the Red River Valley line from St. Vincent to Winnipeg, in order to avoid the enormous charges of the Canadian Pacific.

The regular shipment of beef cattle over the Northern Pacific to Montana points will commence in about two weeks. From information received at the general freight department, the shipments are expected to aggregate 75,000 head, about twice the amount of last year's business.

The Northern Pacific earnings increased 35 percent during the last six months over the corresponding period of 1883.

Traveling Agent Wheeler, of the Omaha line, is ticket agent of the company in Minneapolis.

The Manitoba railway will run a special Grand Army train on Friday July 25, to Devil's Lake, Dakota, returning on the next Monday evening. Fare for the round trip, \$12.50.

The Manitoba has issued a new coal tariff from St. Paul and Duluth to all points on its line, to take effect Augt. 1. Quite a general change has been made in rates, it being the purpose to pay rebates to regular shippers.

An Iowa Virago.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, July 15.—A woman who kept a saloon before the prohibitory law went into effect began selling beer on Saturday. The temperance people caused her arrest yesterday when she gave bond and continued to sell. The sheriff attempted to arrest her today, when she drew a revolver and defied him. He prodded assistance and after a turbulent scene, in which a mob came to the woman's assistance and flourished revolvers, she was arrested. A crowd surrounded the jail and threatened to tear it down. When released on bail she was triumphantly carried through the streets by the yelling populace. Her action was at the instance of the Marshall brewery, which proposes to make it a test case.

The Ward Murder Trial.

GRAND FORKS, Dak., July 15.—The case of the Ward brothers' murderers has gone to the jury after great and learned efforts of Governor Davis for the defense, and response by Bell for the prosecution. There was a perfect jam at the court house.

The charge of the jury was received with great solemnity and is against most of the positions of the defense, particularly on the land claim and self defense. Common report affirmed the land title and the principle of self defense was excluded. The district attorney, in closing, made the remarkable statement that he didn't believe that one of the jurors had said the "Ward boys ought to have been hung and quartered," and pointedly charged that if any juror had said so he would be prosecuted for perjury. He made a strenuous appeal for conviction, for the honor of the laws of Dakota.

Two Hangings for One Day.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., July 15.—At 10 o'clock last night Judge Frank Guthrie, Kanawha circuit, held a special session of court and sentenced Charles Shurlock, a member of the Hill Boys' Jesse James gang, who murdered Alvin Woods and shot his father, Jack Woods, near St. Albans, this county, in the latter part of April. Shurlock is to hang in October next.

Wm. Coleman, alias John Coleman, colored, who shot and killed F. Stonehill, a man, at Saturday Night last October, was sentenced as the same judge to be hanged the same day as Shurlock.

A Bad Printer.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 15.—A journal in Winnipeg special says: A gentleman, for a year a mem-

ber of Pinkerton's detective agency of Chicago, but recently employed by the Canadian Pacific railroad here, reported to the police a few days ago that his daughter of 19 years had been induced to leave her home in Minneapolis about a week ago by a printer, who brought her to Winnipeg. Search was made and the girl found in a house of ill shape. The father induced her to leave the house and this morning started for Minneapolis with her. She was employed in Minneapolis for some time as a book canvasser.

He is Not Ready Yet.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—General Benjamin F. Butler arrived here this morning and was interviewed by a Star reporter. He positively refused to discuss his attitude, or intimate his further course. He said the latter is a subject for consideration, and when he has given it the careful consideration it merits, he will declare himself over his signature in no unmistakable terms. In the meantime he pronounces in a wh deale way, any and all expressions or declarations purporting to come from him as false.

Cannot, With Honor.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 15.—Hon. William Purcell, editor of the Union, was granted leave of absence until after November at his own request, because he says he cannot, with service to the party, credit to the paper, or honor to himself, conduct the Union during the present political campaign. He has also sent his resignation as a candidate for presidential elector to Chairman Manning, of the democratic state committee.

An Embbezzler Nabbed.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 15.—The Journal's Winnipeg special says: G. A. Stanbro, agent of the Northern Pacific Express company at Hawley, Minnesota, was arrested here today on a telegram from St. Paul, charging him with embezzling company funds. He will probably be extradited. Stanbro was up before the police court this morning but was remanded pending instructions from Washington.

The Campaign in New York.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The executive committee of the republican state committee today decided to take the army and navy club in connection with the Gilsey House as headquarters. It will be re-opened immediately. At the headquarters of the republican national committee it was stated that everything was progressing favorably. Documents are being prepared for distribution.

Boiler Explosion.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Daily News' Bloomington, Ind., special: A boiler at Carter's saw mill in the southwest part of the county exploded last night and blew the mill into atoms. Over a dozen men were in the structure at the time. John Carter, Wesley Carter, Wm. Graves and G. C. Rever were instantly killed and all the others severely injured.

Tenement Houses Burned.

PITTSBURG, July 15.—The Johnson row of five frame tenement houses, at Rochester, Pennsylvania, with their contents, were entirely destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The flames spread very fast; so much so that the occupants, twenty in number, barely escaped with their lives. Loss about \$5,000.

Died from a Blow.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 15.—Charles Bryant, a cousin of Alderman Coe, who was knocked down and robbed by highwaymen on the state university campus on Sunday night, died at 1:30 this afternoon. The blow which felled him caused concussion of the brain and paralysis set in. He remained unconscious till death.

The Marquis Again on Top.

ST. PAUL, July 15.—A Minneapolis Journal Medora, Dakota, special says: Medors for the future gets all the Black Hills freight by a late agreement with the Northern Pacific. A freight house is now being built 280x30 feet, thirty-five carpenters being at work. A stage line will be running in two weeks from Medora to the hills.

Horse Thief Caged.

ST. PAUL, July 15.—Ed. Heintz was arrested today on a charge of horse stealing. He confessed that he had taken a horse from Turnbush's stable a month ago and sold it at Winona. He waived examination and was held over to await the action of the grand jury.

Butler and Another Monitebank.

NEW YORK, July 15.—General B. E. Butler left tonight for Washington. He refuses to be interviewed.

James R. Reilly, a shoxman, was bitten by a rattlesnake on Sunday at High Bridge, while exhibiting it.

Precautions Against Cholera.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The coroner states that Charles Mitchell, the seaman, died of violent cholera morbus, not from an attack of Asiatic cholera. The work of disinfecting the thickly populated tenement districts of the city begins today.

Killed in a Humane Action.

ASHLAND, Wis., July 15.—Two sons of Thomas Lee, a farmer on Roaring creek, and a man named Kohler were killed while saving stock from a barn fired by lightning.

Labor Trouble.

BEAVER FALLS, Pa., July 15.—A serious labor outbreak is feared at Hartman's steel mill. The men have been on a strike for some time and it is rumored the company will import workmen.

Good Time.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 15.—Wm. Hancher's horse, "Bour Mash," was driven twenty miles in 77 minutes and 35 seconds by Sam. Bichard at Hamden park this afternoon.

A California Town Burned.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—The small town and mission of San Jose was almost totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss \$50,000; insurance small.

A Good Nomination.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 15.—The Cambria county republican convention today nominated Gen. Jacob M. Campbell for congress.

More Laborers Killed.

BUFFALO, July 15.—By the caving in of the bank at the mouth of Clarion river three laborers were killed and several wounded.

A Family Burned to Death.

BRADFORD, Pa., July 15.—Dispatch, Bradford, Pennsylvania, special says: The most destructive fire in the history of Bradford occurred at an early hour this morning, by which four persons were burned to death and four others badly injured, and it is believed fatally and

ten buildings destroyed. The fire originated in the bakery of Mrs. Charles Reilly, and spread so fast that Mary and Lizzie Reilly, aged two and six years and a Swedish servant girl were suffocated and burned to a crisp. Mrs. Reilly, in an effort to save her babies, was horribly burned and died shortly after being taken from the burning building. Lena Gerenty and Mary Toohey were asleep when the fire broke out and escaped by jumping through a window and both were severely injured, and Miss Toohey, it is thought will die. John Holden and James Gerenty were also badly burned. The latter is the father of Mrs. Reilly. The buildings destroyed were stores and mostly of frame. Chase Reilly, the husband and father of the victims, was drowned two weeks ago, and by the fire the entire family is swept from the face of the earth.

The Ward Trail.

GRAND FORKS, July 15.—Arguments on defendant's request for some 22 points to judge for instruction to the jury were conducted in the absence of the jury by Gov. Davis for defendants and Waller and Van Arman for the prosecution. The points are mainly on the law of self defense, the question of evidence and reasonable doubt. The prosecution argued that the law of self defense could not avail the defense; that the twelve men went to Ward's shack that night with the express intent of committing an unlawful act and this act comes under the head of riot, a felony under the territorial law.

Editor Steele, of Big Stone, made a like claim for his town. Wells of Jamestown, expressed the view that free hall facilities should also be pledged, which all applicants at once did. Howes, of Big Stone City, claimed there was a church in his town and a camp meeting tent which would accommodate the whole party.

Delegates would come in on night trains and save daylight. He also pledged good hotel facilities and boasted of a fine town. Prentiss pledged Pierre with a new hotel of 120 rooms, and claimed Pierre as convenient to the large delegation from the Black Hills who had heretofore been dragged to remote parts of the territory. For hall facilities he pledged the court house or wigwam. The committee then adjourned to meet in the evening at the Metropolitan, st. Paul.

On assembling at the Metropolitan in the evening five secret ballots were taken on location, resulting in the choice of Pierre, which was declared the place of meeting. The time of holding the convention was fixed for September 17, 1884.

A fierce contest was waged over the basis of representation. Pettigrew and his party contending for the full vote of two years ago as a basis of representation, while Edwards, Wells and Steele fought for the republican vote of that date as a basis. On the first named basis, southern Dakota, whose vote two years ago was largely complimentary to Brookings, democrat, would have a great advantage. After thorough discussion the following resolution drafted by Caldwell, was unanimously adopted as a compromise on the basis of the call in controversy.

Resolved, That in said convention the representation shall be two delegates for each organized county, and additional delegates based upon said county's population as shown by its vote for congressional delegate in 1883, as the rate of one delegate for each two hundred votes of the major fraction thereof.

On motion of Pettigrew, a committee consisting of the chair, Edwards and Drake was appointed to formulate the call on the above basis and the committee of the whole took a recess for refreshments, until 12 o'clock.

The basis agreed upon is regarded as a Pettigrew victory throughout, and anti-Raymond but the best basis that could be secured for North Dakota, under the circumstances, and at a late hour tonight Edwards received a proxy from Benson of Barnes too late to be utilized in balloting.

Now Make Him Pay.

TRINITY, N. J., July 14.—The court of errors in the case of Receiver Hobart, First National Bank of Newark, against Treasurer Dunnell, hold Dunnell liable for the bank's loss, incurred with his knowledge and assistance, though by the direction and for the profit of the cashier.

Disposing of Her Child.

JAMESTOWN, Dak., July 11.—An infant was discovered in a privy vault at the Pioneer house this morning. The mother of the child says her name is Larson, and came here with her husband from Mandan about two weeks ago.

Inquisition adjourned for further developments.

Trouble in Rome.

ROME, July 14.—A serious anti-papal demonstration took place here yesterday during services in memory of Pope Pius IX. Rioters attempted to cross the square in front of St. Peters when the police and military prevented them. Six rioters were arrested.

An Old Banker Assizes.

CLEVELAND, July 11.—Everett & Waddell, private bankers, in business together thirty years, assigned this morning for a lack of ready cash to meet pressing demands. Liabilities, \$1,000,000; assets several times greater, but not immediately available.

Slight Demonstration.

ST. PAUL, July 11.—No demonstration whatever and no enthusiasm. The democrats express themselves as satisfied with Cleveland and the republicans are also pleased.

A Machineman Assigns.

ALLIANCE, O., July 12.—John W. McFarland, proprietor of large machine shops here made an assignment today for the benefit of creditors, Lewis May, with preferences of \$417,000. The liabilities are reported at \$2,000,000. The announcement of the suspension was received with much surprise among downtown business men. The assignee said he had not examined the books and could make no statement. The members of the firm are not to be seen. A prominent Broadway dry goods merchant said the suspension caused no commotion in dry goods circles because it was expected for some time. A well-known merchant said he believed the liabilities would not exceed \$1,000,000.

A St. Paul Failure.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Mr. M. Halstead, Wm. A. Haines, Jno. K. Myers and J. Edward Bentley, composing the firm of Halstead, Haines & Co., importers and jobbers of dry goods, filed an assignment today for the benefit of creditors to Lewis May, with preferences of \$417,000. The liabilities are reported at \$2,000,000. The announcement of the suspension was received with much surprise among downtown business men.

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What the English Would Like.

LONDON, July 12.—The Daily News says: America's foreign relations will be safer in Cleveland's hands than in those of Blaine. The latter represents the American jingo party, which, like the same party here, makes up its strength by lack of numbers.

As President Cleveland would cultivate quietude abroad and peace at home, if elected he will be chosen on the ground of more worthiness representing the probity, good sense and studied moderation of the American people than Blaine.

Crossed the River.

WARDENSBURG, Mo., July 11.—Billy and Chas. Hamilton were hanged this morning for the murder of Carl Steible for money.

Interesting, From Europe.

LONDON, July 14.—A party of tourists were overwhelmed by an avalanche on Mount Blanc. One person killed.

Of Course He Won't.

NEW YORK, July 12.—John H. Henry, president of the national anti-monopoly organization said today: "I have not heard from Butler since Cleveland's nomination, but what he said to me before going to Chicago, I am confident he will not support Cleveland. He cannot do it; he has formally accepted the nomination.

End Won't Come.

The Bismarck Tribune.

Capital City Chirs.

The Governor's Guard have been giving some fine drills of late.

The brick yards are running in full capacity, and the demand is good.

Harvesting has been commenced on some of the Burleigh county farms.

The new postoffice room is to be located, and the question is, where will it be?

Denny Hanrahan says he will organize the Tammany Hall democracy in Bismarck.

A special car of the Chicago & Northwestern road was attached to last evening's east bound train.

When can the TRIBUNE announce the glass ball contest with the man who will compete for money?

Carpenter has challenged Elliott to another fight for \$500 a side. It is said the challenge will be accepted.

There is much dissatisfaction among Bismarck democrats at the nomination of Cleveland for the presidency.

F. J. Call attended the democratic convention at Chicago and says they had a high old time. He now wears a Tammany hat.

The Garfield Light Guard, with their splendid band, were out for drill last evening. The band shows marked improvement.

George Reed has a trick pony. The active little animal is highly prized by Mr. Reed, but not so loftily valued by the small boy who attempted to ride him Thursday evening.

Bismarck Tribune: Two elegant coaches are being hauled in the paint shop, one of which is named the "Bismarck," and the other is unnamed yet.

Fargo Artes, 15th inst.: After spending Sunday in Fargo Hon. Alexander McKenzie went to Trail county yesterday morning to see about the contributions to the New Orleans exposition.

President Harris of the Northern Pacific will remain west about two weeks, and reliable report says he will stop in Bismarck on his return trip. He will inspect the road on his journey east.

A Cleveland and Hendricks club is to be organized in Bismarck, with Tilden's bust on an "old ticket" banner as the symbol. The dynamic recently left on Van Houten Bros. & Little's counter has been purchased for the use of the club.

Henry Correll, brother of R. W. Correll, who has been in Dakota several weeks, goes to look over the Missouri river country for the purpose of selecting a stock ranch. If he finds a ranch to suit him he will be joined by several of his Illinois friends.

A sheaf of barley from John Sebr's claim was brought to the TRIBUNE office last evening by Rev. J. H. Deckard. Also a sample of white oats from John Millett's farm. The barley was cut with John Deering binder last evening in Rev. Deckard's presence.

W. S. Casselman is the latest victim of the horse thieves. His handsome pair of gray horses were stolen Monday night from his farm four miles northeast of the city. It is thought the thieves have gone north with a posse of men in pursuit. Mr. Casselman valued the team at \$800.

Mr. A. C. McGillivray, formerly salesman in the store of W. B. Watson, has decided to locate in Weller, McLean county, where he and Mrs. McGillivray will hereafter reside. He has ordered a large stock of goods and will give to the people of McLean county a creditable business establishment.

Speaking of sheep raising in the Missouri slope, Mr. Burdick has a large herd on his Apple creek farm. Last year Mr. Burdick brought out 600 head of sheep from the east and already the flock numbers over 1,000. The valuable wool and mutton producing animals passed through the winter without injury and are in a very prosperous and promising condition.

Personal.

Postoffice Inspector J. D. King, of Omaha, is at the Shetlands.

D. W. Maratta and family returned from the east last evening.

Albert Phelps and family were up from Sterling yesterday.

J. J. McDonald, of Minneapolis, is with his Bismarck friends again.

J. M. Nathan is here from San Francisco, the Pacific slope metropolis.

Thomas A. McCloskey, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, is a guest at the Sheridan.

Editor Streeter, of the Emmons County Record, was in the city Wednesday.

J. K. Wetherby, who is now in Minneapolis, will leave for Boston Sunday night.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Call returned from their visit to Wisconsin yesterday morning.

B. M. Morrison, of Chicago, was in the city yesterday and went west last evening.

J. W. Stoddard represents the thriving little town of Grand Rapids, D. T., in the city.

Mayo Head, of Mandan, came over to meet his old-time friend Colonel Ingersoll last Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Anna G. Barlow, G. W. R. Matteson and R. H. Goodard, of Providence, R. I., are at the Sheridan.

William McClelland, of Pennsylvania, is traveling through Dakota and reached Bismarck Wednesday.

W. R. Warren has come from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to see the capital city of Dakota, arriving last evening.

Col. Bob G. Ingersoll, wife and two daughters and Private Secretary J. N. Baker went west yesterday morning.

Joseph Fox, who has been suffering severely from Neuralgia, went to St. Paul Tuesday evening for medical treatment.

Messrs. Robert Ponte and Peter Gallagher, of Glendale, were in the city yesterday on their way home from Chicago, where they attended the democratic convention.

Lee Eisenberg returned Wednesday evening from a business trip west as far as Glendale. He had a pleasant and successful journey, and reports business improving along the line.

R. B. Lester and Thomas Wilson, of Menomonie, Wisconsin, J. H. Stout, of St. Louis, and Charles N. Clark, of Dubuque, Iowa, came in last evening's train and are looking over the city.

J. J. Bestwick, a Texas cattle owner and capitalist, was on yesterday morning's west bound train. He is going to look at the cattle ranches of Montana and will go to the Pacific coast, returning via the Union Pacific.

Frank R. Falk and Clarence Falk, of Milwaukee were among yesterday's arrivals. Mr. Frank Falk represents the popular Franz Falk Milwaukee beer and is a member of the firm which manufactures that beverage.

J. W. Raymond and M. H. Jewell returned, from Detroit Lake, Minn., Wednesday morning after a short but very pleasant season of fishing and hunting. Detroit Lake is becoming one of the northwest's most popular resorts.

Mrs. C. H. Eaton and O. H. Stevens, of New York, and W. H. Schurtz, of Newark, New Jersey, who have been in the city several days, went west yesterday. They will go as far as Miles City and will stop in Bismarck again on their way home.

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THE BISMARCK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Ingersoll's Lecture.

The audience was filled with an intelligent audience Wednesday evening to listen to Bob Ingersoll in his lecture on "Orthodoxy." The speaker was at his best, and the entire discourse was one shining chain of sparkling thoughts linked together by the most beautiful garlands of oratory. Ingersoll is the royal prince of eloquence and never fails to magnetize his audience, no matter what their creeds, beliefs or prejudices may be, and last evening his hearers were fairly entranced. The speaker handled the old and new testament with hard gloves, and said that both were founded on miracles, and that a miracle is something that never happened. While the auditorium was looking around for the foundation, he said that the new testament was a great deal worse than the old. In the old testament human sufferings ended in the grave; in the new they have only commenced at death. He arraigned the clergy, and sympathized with them because they dare not speak their honest thoughts, born of their brain and heart, as he does, and they looked upon him with envy because he is such a free lance. Orthodoxy was founded on superstition and fear, but the old stage coach of the supernatural is being superseded by the locomotive of free thought, and Orthodoxy is dying of softening of the brain and ossification of the heart. Everything must die—man, beast, leaf, bud, even the planets—and so must religions. The preacher must go and be succeeded by the teacher, so that man might be taught to rely upon himself instead of upon an infinite being. Bob ploughed gaily along down through the various creeds, cutting right and left with his two-edged sword of ridicule and wit, leaving the "stonement," a mangled corpse on the stage (so far as the lecture went). He demonstrated the Lord's poor markmanship by citing a recent freak of lightning, which struck the Young Men's Christian Association rooms in Washington, in the same block occupied by him. The Garden of Eden episode was spoken of as God's capture of the human race in its cradle and the entire garden history was severely criticized. He did not want to go to heaven unless he deserved it as he had no desire to be a white-winged pauper in the heavenly realms, while his family and friends were forever separated from him. The colonel touched very pathetically on home and love, gave his usual quota of beautiful sentiments concerning the family—the watchful mother and the dimpled babe, advised his listeners to do all they could to deepen the dimples of joy in human life, and gracefully dropped the enraptured Bismarckers from the tippermost top of the pinnacle of rhetoric, to say good night. It was a grand lecture, and the TRIBUNE regrets that it has not space for a complete synopsis.

'Tis Sweet to be Remembered.

Mr. C. E. V. Draper, manager of the Western Union telegraph office in this city, is one of the most popular of all the managers along the line of the Northern Pacific. During the recent national conventions he gave the bulletins to the public in a competent and courteous manner, and the minute the news was announced in the convention hall it was known here. Mr. Draper did not stop here but repeated the bulletins to the points west, and gave the people in the towns in Montana and western Dakota the result of all balloting and other convention business, in one minute after it left the hall in Chicago. The managers of the offices at Miles City, Glendive and Billings, appreciated his efforts in this direction and as a token of their esteem and appreciation, sent him a box of pure Havana, which was received Tuesday with the following telegram:

MILES CITY, Mont., July 15.—To Draper, Kinnon and the Gang.—Please accept this slight token from Banbie, (Glendive) Peewees, (Billings) and myself, and thanks for your efforts to get the convention bulletins in the elegant shape that you did. —S. P. Young truly, E. E. JACKSON.

Corn Six Feet High.

Mr. P. R. Kemp, who lives north of Menoken, brought in a stalk of Minnesota white corn Saturday which measured six feet in height. It was tasseled out and Mr. Kemp said it was a fair sample of the entire field. These little corn items are of interest, as it has been generally conceded in the past that corn could not be successfully raised in the Missouri slope or North Dakota. Mr. Kemp is the owner of the Meadow Lake farm from which the corn specimen was taken, and although he has been here but one year, he has already a splendid variety farm. He has new potatoes June 22nd, string beans July 4th, his peas are ripe now, and tomatoes of good size are thriving in his garden. Mr. Kemp says his oats are the finest he ever saw and thinks they will go 100 bushels to the acre, while his wheat is equally good. On his farm last year squaw corn ripened on the sod in fifty-two days. He will put in a large amount of small fruit next year.

A Hard Fight.

It is said that the fight between Carpenter and Elliott, on the Fort Rice reservation Wednesday morning, was a bitter and desperate one, and was won by Elliott. This meeting was brought about by a quarrel over a game of cards, which took place several weeks ago, and the belligerents fought with a vengeance. The location of the fight was on the government reservation about five miles south of the city, and at an early hour yesterday morning a number of carriages and hacks were observed moving in that direction. When time was called both men appeared in the improvised ring, with odds in favor of Carpenter, who won Elliott in the beginning, knocking him all around the ring and finally "downing" him. Elliott took a vast amount of punishment and finally succeeded in rolling Carpenter under, when he adopted the choking tactics until Carpenter cried "enough." The "sports" who were present at the fight say both are "good men." The fight was kept a secret and as it was on a government reservation, unfortunately the city authorities could not interfere. The stakes were \$100 a side.

Loaded Down With Game.

Messrs. Charles Branston, A. W. Manning, T. W. Francis and John Beck, of Chicago, the jolly hunting party who went west on a hunt several weeks ago, returned Tuesday with a magnificent display of game. It was enough to entrance the sportsman and cause his optics to glaze with mingled jealousy and delight. They stated to the reporter that while west they had a season of the most enjoyable sport and saw much of the great American wonderland. Before they began to pour lead into the unsuspecting game, they visited the National Park where they secured numerous beautiful and curious specimens of rock formations, prehistoric and geyserite. They are returning to Chicago well pleased with the country, and stated that they would give the Chicago sportsmen a gentle "pointer" on the game country of the northwest. Three of the party are democratic and received the news of the nomination of Cleveland for the first time at this point. They were for the "old ticket" or Butler, and expressed much disappointment in the nomination of Cleveland.

Prosperity Will Return.

E. P. Wells, president of the James River National Bank at Jamestown, Dakota, writes to the editor of the Minneapolis Tribune as follows: "Crops in Dakota are 25 per cent above the average. The cheapness and productiveness of our lands and the ease with which they are cultivated, united with moderate reduction in prices for labor and the better care of machinery, will enable us to compete with the world in the production of wheat. Eliminating the charges for moving their own construction material last year, and the legitimate earnings of the northwestern railroads for the next twelve months will equal or exceed those of the past year. As soon as this fact becomes assured, investors will take hold, money will be unlocked and prosperity return. None of the conditions are favorable to long continued depression."

Died.

Mrs. Thomas Van Etten, who has been an invalid for some time, died at her residence in Sauk Rapids, Minn., Saturday morning last, the 12th inst., at 5 o'clock. Mrs. Van Etten was a sister of Mrs. Wm. Hollembaek, of this city, and had hosts of warm friends in Bismarck who mourn her loss.

The Challenge Badge.

William Watson still holds the challenge badge, winning against Carl Peterson Tuesday evening by a score of sixteen to fifteen, out of a possible twenty.

The Wedding.

The marriage of Mr. W. E. Von Kuster and Miss Clara Kundi was solemnized at the M. E. church Wednesday morning at 8:45 o'clock. Rev. D. C. Plannett officiating. A number of the friends of the pair were present, including Mr. and Mrs. Eppinger, Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Moorhouse, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. George Bain, Mrs. John Bain, Mrs. Wake man, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Dibble, Mrs. Dunn, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Donnelly, Dr. Bentley and others.

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of the United States, which reads as follows, may throw some light on the subject:

Section 2126, revised statutes of the United States, say: "In all trials about the right of property in which an Indian may be a party on one side, and a white person on the other, the burden of proof shall rest with the white person, whenever the Indian shall make out a presumption of title in himself from the fact of previous possession or ownership."

The Indians replevined the ponies yesterday, and through their agent, John A. Stoyell was retained to prosecute the case.

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From Laughter to Tears.

The citizens of Bismarck who have such

pleasant recollections of the Blanchard excursion party, and who learned with regret that Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard were detained at Detroit, Minnesota, by the illness of the latter, will read with sadness the following note by one of the party written to Justus Bragg, announcing Mrs. Blanchard's death:

BLAINE, Minn., July 12, 1884.—Mr. Bragg—Dear Sir: Our "happy party" is now a very sad one, as we are en route homeward with the remains of Mrs. Blanchard, who died at Detroit at five o'clock this morning. This is a very pathetic termination to our joyous trip. We shall not soon forget the courtesies received at the hands of the hospitable citizens of Bismarck.

Yours truly, E. M. WALMSLEY.

This is one of those saddest of sad episodes which cause a gloom of painful sorrow to overshadow all. The people of Bismarck, although never meeting Mrs. or Mrs. Blanchard, had come to look upon them as friends, and anticipated their arrival in the city with a peculiar and deep-seated pleasure. Mr. Blanchard organized the extremely pleasant excursion group who so agreeably surprised the Bismarckers last week, and by the kind words he had spoken for the capital city the press of his state, gained the gratitude and friendly esteem of her people. To have the dearest of all earthly companions taken from him in the midst of pleasure is sad; and sadder still it is to contemplate the death of the young wife while they were enjoying her company and affection most. The sympathy of the citizens of Bismarck is extended to the bereaved husband and mourning friends, and the TRIBUNE consoles them in the fact that the cherished wife and associate, was taken from her tour through the wonderland of earth to a journey to that glorious wonderland above, where the sun is ever bright and joy perpetual.

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The Bloody Sands.

A crowd was attracted to First street Tuesday afternoon by cries of "police" from some leather-throated individual who became interested in a meeting of two distinctly opposite elements in nature. The scene on the corner of Meigs and First was tragic and entertaining, and was between the Hon. P. R. Smith and Attorney Wright. Mr. Wright had been handling a case in law for Mr. Smith, and the client was in favor of expedition. Mr. Smith was standing near a deep hole which had been dug by the sewer makers, and Mr. Wright came along in deep meditation, when the following dialogue took place:

Smith—"Hello there, Wright, what are you doing with that case of mine?"

No answer.

Smith (louder)—"What are you doing with that case of mine, I say?"

No answer.

Smith (advancing)—"Why don't you give me an answer?" Here the representative of the small select family of Smiths grabbed Wright and shook him. The attorney could stand it no longer